THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. XII., Nº. 557. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1861. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₱ ANNUM.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.
E. ST. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that from and after this date, and until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulate General in Japan.
H. B. M.'s Legation, Yeddo, February 20th, 1860.
By Order, ABEL A. J. GOWER.

INTIMATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Matthew Washington Floyd deceased, are hereby notified to pay the amount of such indebtedness, and all persons having claims or debts against said estate, are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned Executor of the last will and testament of said Floyd on or before the first day of April A.D. 1861, at 10 o'clock A.M.

THOS. ALLEN,
Executor.

Dated Shanghai, China,
30m 1st March, 1861.

In the Estate of CHARLES WALLER, *deceased, late Master of the British schooner Nora*

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, in the above Estate, by H. B. M.'s Consul, all persons being indebted to, or having claims against the same, are hereby required to make payment, or send in their claims on or before the 31st instant.

EDWARD F. DUNCANSON.
tf Shanghai, 12th January, 1861.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. HENRY GEORGE HOLLINGWORTH, in our Firm, cease on this date.

Mr. JOHN W. BROADBENT is authorized to sign our firm by procuration.

SHAW, BROTHERS & Co.
20ap Shanghae, 19th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the partnership hitherto existing between the undersigned under the style of BENETT & LEIGHTON is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts will be paid and dues collected by Mr. H. LEIGHTON.

P. H. BENETT.
H. LEIGHTON.
Shanghai, 19th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

I have this day established a Firm in Shanghai under the style of H. LEIGHTON & Co.

H. LEIGHTON.
20ap Shanghai, 19th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES COCK was admitted a Partner in our Firm on January 1st, 1861.

WATSON & Co.
20ap Shanghai, 15th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day retired from the business of Silk broker at this port, and, in so doing, begs to refer to the advertisement of Mr. F. R. GAMWELL, immediately following.

R. O. MAJOR.
Shanghai, 9th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

IN reference to the above, I beg to announce that I have taken the premises, known as *Tae-fung* (太豐) hitherto in the occupation of Mr. R. O. MAJOR, and have established myself in the business of Silk broker, heretofore carried on by him.

F. R. GAMWELL.
tf Shanghai, 9th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. EDMUND WALLER is authorized to sign our firm in China by procuration from this date.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
6ap 4th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto conducted by Mr. T. F. G. HOWELL at Yokuhama, will henceforward be carried on in our name, Mr. T. F. G. HOWELL being authorized to sign our Firm.

GEO. BARNET & Co.
tf Shanghai, 8th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. EZRA M. S. MOSES is authorized to sign our Firm.

MOSES & Co.
6ap Shanghai, 5th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES LEMAIRE is authorized from this date, to sign our firm per Procuration.

REMI, SCHMIDT & Cie.
1ju Shanghai, 1st December, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE business of *Public Tea Inspector*, hitherto conducted by Mr. JOHN BLAIN, will be continued by the undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE interest of SAKEE in the business heretofore carried on by the undersigned at the Silk shop in Yang-king-pang street, *ceases on the 29th of the first moon, eleventh year of March 10th, 1861)* and the outstanding accounts of the Company must be presented within three months for settlement, to HANKEE & Co., by whom the business will be continued at the old stand.

SAKEE & Co
27th day 1st moon, March 8th, 1861.

WITH reference to the above advertisement, SAKEE begs to announce to the foreign residents and visitors, &c. of Shanghai, that he has engaged a piece of business adjoining the old house, which he will open in a few days, with a fresh and most carefully selected assortment of the various goods for which he has been so long known and in which he has gained so large an experience, and trusts that that alone will ensure a continuance of that patronage he has so long enjoyed for which he is most truly grateful.
6ap Shanghai, 9th March, 1861.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at Shanghai as *Merchant and General Commission Agent* under the style and Firm of T. KROES & Co.

THEODORE KROES.
Shanghai, 1st February, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Shanghai Branch of our Firm was closed upon the 28th February, 1861

All outstanding accounts of the said Branch will be settled by MESSRS. T. KROES & Co., of Shanghai.

Mr. THEODORE KROES ceases *from this date* to sign the name of our Firm per procuration in China.

DIMIER BROTHERS & Co.
1ju China, 1st March, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Business of the undersigned, will in future be carried on under the title of HOOPER & Co.

JAMES HOOPER.
tf Shanghai, 2d March, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. FRANKLIN DYLAND WILLIAMS in our Firm, ceased *on the 27th day of October last*, and our Business will henceforth be carried on under the name of WETMORE, CRYDER & Co.

WETMORE, WILLIAMS & Co.
China, 1st January, 1861.

NOTICE.

REFERRING to the foregoing announcement, we would intimate that Mr. JOHN KEARNY RODGERS is authorized to sign our Firm in China

WETMORE, CRYDER & Co.
tf China, 1st January, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Firm of the undersigned has this day been dissolved. Mr. J. BOHSTEDT will carry on our Business in future in his own name and likewise settle all outstanding accounts.

WADMAN & Co.
4ja Ningpo, 1st January, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. JOHN SCARTH in our Firm, *ceased on 31st December*, 1859, and that of MR. ROBERT FORRESTER THORBURN on *31st ultimo.*

TURNER & Co.
tf Hongkong, 1st January, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD CAREY SMITH is this day admitted a partner in our Firm.

TURNER & Co.
tf Hongkong, 1st January, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. HENRY MURRAY, is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm here and at Shanghai, and Mr. HENRY DICKINSON is authorised to sign our Name in CHINA by procuration.

MR. ROBERT D. PARK'S connection with our Firm ceases from this date; and the management of our business at this place is for the present assumed by our Partner, MR. CHARLES A. DICKINSON.

ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.
20ap Hongkong, 1st January, 1861.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at Canton as *Merchant and General Agent* under the firm of MARGESSON & Co.

H. D. MARGESSON.
7ap Canton, 1st January, 1861.

NOTICE.

I Have this day established myself as *General Commission Agent* at this port.

CHARLES HAGEDORN.
4ja Nagasaki, 15th December, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE Interest of Mr. ROBERT MUIRHEID REDDIE as a partner in our Firm at Hongkong, and other places in China, *commenced on the 1st January*, 1860.

HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.
20ap Hongkong, 5th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto conducted at this Port by the undersigned, will from the 1st January next, be carried on under the style of W. J. ALT & Co., on which date Mr. HERBERT MONTAGUE WRIGHT, becomes a partner.

W. J. ALT.
30ma Nagasaki, 20th December, 1860.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves as *General Commission Agents*, at this port, under the style of R. ARNOLD & Co.

ROBT. ARNOLD.
FRANCIS A. GROOM.
tf Nagasaki, 1st September, 1860.

NOTICE.

HAVING entered into partnership with Mr. WILLIAM FRIPP Junr., the General Commission Agency hitherto conducted in my name, will from this date be carried on under the style of

HOOPER, FRIPP & Co.
32 Great St. Helens, Bishopsgate Street, LONDON.
JOHN R. HOOPER.
20ap 1st January, 1861.

INSURANCES.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manilla, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855.

INSURANCES.

EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A BRANCH of the above Company having been opened at *Foochow*, Policies will now be granted upon risks from that port.

TURNER & Co.,
Agents in China for the EASTERN MARINE INSCE. COMPY.
tf Hongkong, 9th July, 1860.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, JAVA, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
Trustees,
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned Agents in Shanghae for the above Company are prepared to accept assurances as under:

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, *used strictly as such*, and the contents consisting of Household furniture, &c., therein, in private use, at the rate of ½ *per cent per annum*

On Buildings of Brick or Stone covered with Tiles, Slates or Metal, detached from Chinese Tenements, and on their contents at the rate of *one per cent per annum*, and to the extent of £10,000 on each separate building.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sum may be underwritten on a Building alone, or on the contents alone, or part on the Building and part on the contents.

Assurances for Six months will be charged *three-fourths, and for* Three months *one-half of the annual rate.*

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the Profits after five successive payments.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
tf Shanghae, 2d June, 1860.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOW & Co.
tf Shanghai, 20th April, 1860.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER. *Hongkong.*
W. R. DALZIEL. *Shanghai.*
S. J. S. JELLICOE. *Singapore.*
T. H. THOMSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK. *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE. *Bombay.*

The undersigned will also accept Risks upon all *first class* Steam-ships (other than those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company) trading between the above mentioned Ports.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 26th November, 1859.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, and are prepared to Grant Policies on Merchandize by first Class Vessels to any part of the World, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong* and *Shanghai.*

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1860.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

INSURANCES.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*

HARKORT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000, — on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE.

(St. Péray Mousseux), in	2	dz. c. & ₱ dz. T.		10
(Perrier & Jouet), ...	1	,,	,,	10
Pale Sherry.				
(Misa & Co), ...	2	,,	,,	7
(Lopes Villegas), ...	2	,,	,,	7
(Other Brands), ...3 &	2	,,	,,	7
	3	,,	,,	8
Port.....				

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th November, 1860.

FOR SALE.

FINEST Pale Ale in 4 doz. Cases at Tls. 1.6.5 per doz. for not less than 5 Cases.

Champagne of the first quality, Crême de Bouzy, in 1 doz. Cases at Tls. 12 per doz.

Finest Pale Sherry and Old Port in 3 doz. Cases at Tls. 8 per doz.

Cream Gin in doz. Cases at Tls. 8 per doz.

Apply to

WATSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 8th November, 1860.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne.
Port, Sherry, &c., &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

FOR SALE.

THE MAIL CARD showing the proposed movements of the Peninsular & Oriental Company's Packets in 1861 approved by H. M. Postmaster-General.

North-China Herald Office,
tf December 28th, 1860.

FOR SALE.

At the Office of the North-China Herald.

THE "*HSIN CHING LU*," or "*Book of Experiments*," by T. F. WADE, Esq., *Chinese Secretary*; a work in THREE PARTS, designed to assist Students of the Peking Dialect. Price $6.00.

tf Shanghai, 11th June, 1859.

FOR SALE.

TABLES shewing the Exchange given by Bullion Remittances, from Shanghai to India.

Price, Tls. 2 per Copy.
Apply to the *North-China Herald* Office.
tf Shanghai, 27th September, 1858.

FOR SALE.

Price One Tael per Copy,
JOURNAL OF THE NORTH-CHINA BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.
at
FOGG & Co.'s; HALL & HOLTZ's;
and
REIMER & Co.'s

PUBLIC SALE.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TO be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, on the — *April next*, at 12 o'clock Noon, if not previously disposed of by Private Treaty, of which due notice will be given.

Those premises at present in the occupation of MESSRS. THORNE, BROTHERS & Co., whose term of lease will expire on the 31st March, 1862.

The above comprise 6 *mow*, 6 *fun*, 1 *fee*, and 3 *hoo* Land, and on which is erected Entrance Lodge, Dwelling House, consisting of eight commodious and well finished Rooms, with handsome private entrance, front and back Verandahs, front and back Stair-case, Treasury, Bath Rooms, Store Room, and all requisite out Offices for Servants, &c., including Compradore's Room. Also detached range of business Offices, complete.

The Godowns are extensive; also, good Stabling, with Coolies' Offices.

The Premises are most convenient and compact; Floorings unusually well raised, rendering the whole extremely dry and comfortable. The plans were carried out by Mr. Strachan, Architect, and the erection of the buildings, superintended over by an English mechanic. The dwelling house is finished with hard Singapore wood, and the whole property is in excellent condition, it is capable of further extension if required, and being very centrally situated, and near the Bund, is altogether, one of the most desirable properties in this Settlement.

Apply to the Proprietor.

D. DUNCAN LEWIN.
2ap Shanghai, 5th January, 1861.

HOUSES & LAND.

AT FOOCHOW.

TO be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, *on or about the 31st March next*, the lot of GROUND with BUNGALOWS and OUTHOUSES, known as the "Old Consulate Bungalow lot," for particulars apply to

R. S. R. FUSSELL,
13ap *Foochow.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

PILOT BOAT *NEW YORK* 81 TONS.
,, *J. A. POTTER* 30 ,,

WE the undersigned Licensed Pilots for the port of Shanghae having purchased the above boats, will attend to all communications that may be addressed to us through MESSRS. H. FOGG & Co., where we have established our office, and we beg to inform all ship Masters visiting this port that none but *licensed* pilots will be put out of either of the above boats.

WM. H. MOORE,
R. B. WADE,
J. K. MOONEY,
C. H. DOW,
JOHN EVANS.
17au Shanghai, 22d February, 1861.

JAPAN.

WILL be shortly issued at Nagasaki, the first number of a SEMI-WEEKLY publication, to be called

"*The Nagasaki Shipping List and Advertiser*," which in addition to the usual information in such lists, will contain the latest intelligence on matters in reference to Japan which can be obtained at the place of publication.

It will forwarded to subscribers by every earliest opportunity.

SUBSCRITION $2 *per Month.*

The orders of intending subscribers may be sent direct to Nagasaki or will be received at the Office of this Paper where also proposals for correspondence may be addressed to the Proprietor of the "*Nagasaki Shipping List.*"

LOST.

THE undersigned will feel obliged for any information respecting a CASE, containing books and other personal effects, addressed to

Commander COLVILE,
H. M. Sloop *Camilla.*

(or, possibly marked with the initials only G. T. C.) forwarded to Shanghai by the Senior Naval officer at Hongkong per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Formosa*, on the 25th July last, beyond which no trace has hitherto been obtained of it.

W. B. VARCO.
tf Canton, 8th February, 1861.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
,, Officers do. .... ,, 1.5.0 ,,
,, General Wards,.... ,, 1.0.0 ,,

Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
Mr. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

HANKER & Co.,
LATE SAKEE & Co.

WILL always be supplied, at the old stand, with the same assorted variety of goods by which the shop has earned its reputation, and they respectfully solicit a continuance of the public patronage given to the late firm at their

SILK SHOP,
YANG-KING-PANG STREET.
Shanghai.
20ap 22d March, 1861.

NOTICE

WE the undersigned having agreed that on account of Sheep, Cattle and Poultry being so very scarce, and consequently dear, to raise the prices of the following from 1st April, 1861,—

FOR HOUSE USE.

Soupmeat.....	at	8 Tls. cts. ₱ lb.	
Beefsteak & Roast Beef ,,	9	,,	,,
Mutton Chop and Leg ,,	13	,,	,,
Do. Fore part .... ,,	11	,,	,,
Sheep's Head ..... ,,	15	,,	each
Do. Liver ..... ,,	15	,,	,,
Ox Tail ..... ,,	10	,,	,,
Ox Tongue ..... ,,	30	,,	,,
Corned Tongue ..... ,,	50	,,	,,

FOR SHIPS USE.

Beef.....	at	8 Tls. cts. ₱ lb.	
Mutton..... ,,	11	,,	,,
Vegetables ..... ,,	3	,,	,,
Fowls and Ducks .... ,,	4	Tls. ₱ doz.	
Eggs ..... ,,	10	Tls. cts.	,,
Milk ..... ,,	19	,, ₱ bottle.	

(Signed) TUCK-CHUN.
,, PAU.
,, CHIN-AIK.
,, WA-HEE.
,, JIM-ACHAY.
,, CHUAN-SING.
,, GEE-LOONG.
,, GEOK-FOONG.
21se Shanghai, 20th March, 1861.

Wm. DATO & Co.

GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS.

YANG-KING-PANG,
Corner of Rue de Maresolec.
7oc Shanghai, 6th October, 1860.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Cadiz*, Captain. J. Browne, will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Sunday, the 7th proximo, at day-light*, (or any time of the night of the 6th and 7th, as the state of the tides may require), with Her Majesty's Mails, for conveyance to Europe *vid* Hongkong.

She will have room for 2,500 bales of Silk for Ports beyond Suez. Applications for which will be received until *Noon of Thursday, the 28th March*, when the usual allotment will be made.

Cargo will be received on board up to 5 P.M. *of Friday, the 5th April*, and Parcels at the Office until *Noon* of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this office.

W. R. DALZIEL,
for the Agent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Shanghai, 23rd March, 1861.

N.B.—Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership of Francis P. Knight and Joseph Heco, Merchants, has been dissolved by mutual consent this day, Mr. Francis P. Knight will sign the Firm in liquidation.
27ap Yokohama, Japan, 1st March, 1861.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the above, it is hereby intimated, that the business of the late Firm of Knight and Heco, will be henceforth carried on by Mr. Francis P. Knight under the style of F. P. Knight & Co.
27ap Yokohama, Japan, 1st March, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day established themselves in business at this port as *Merchants and Commission Agents* under the Firm of Grant, Meller & Co.

CHARLES GRANT.
HENRY MELLER.
tf Tientsin, 14th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Sale of property, advertised by Mr. D. DUNCAN LEVIN to take place on the 2nd April next, is postponed for a few days.
o Shanghai, 30th March, 1861.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.

THE American ship "*Magnolia*," 648 Tons Register. Apply to Captain Hunt, on board or to

RUSSELL & Co.
o Shanghai, 29th March, 1861.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1861.

LATEST DATES.

England, ...Jany. 26		Singapore, ...March 4	
Bombay .....Feby. 15		Hongkong, ... „	16
Calcutta, ... —		New York.....Jany. 8	
Galle, ...Feby. 22			

Latest dates in England from China,—
Hongkong..Dec. 15 } Received *vid* Marseilles, January 26.
Shanghai... „ 9 }

BIRTH.

Saturday, March 30th, Mrs. J. Hallpike, of a Son.

MARRIAGE.

At Shanghai, on the 30th instant, at Trinity Church, by the Rev. John Hobson M.A., British Consular Chaplain, Charles Treasure Jones, Esq., H. M. Acting Vice Consul at Shanghai, to Selina Fanny Johnson.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,
taken by
A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation,
at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the
Minimum at night.

FOR THE WEEK.

Ending 29th Mar. 1861.		*Ending 29th Mar. 1860.*	
22.—*Max* 52 *Min* 43		*Max.* 42 *Min.* 39	
23,— „ 70 „ 42		„ 43 „ 35	
24,— „ 68 „ 51		— „ —	
25,— „ 59 „ 53		— „ —	
26,— „ 53 „ 43		„ 43 „ 40	
27,— „ 55 „ 45		„ 40 „ 36	
28,— „ 63 „ 45		„ 47 „ 42	
29,— „ 56 „ 46		„ 49 „ 44	

To be continued weekly.

QUOTATIONS.
(Thursday.)

Exchange,.....No quotations.

Opium.

Malwa Mar., New.	Tls. *Old,*	Tls.	Patna New.	Tls.	Old, Tls.
27, ...	555	—	....	790	 775
28, ...	570	—	....	795	 780
25, ...	575	—	....	805	 830
26, ...	550	—	....	870	 865
27, ...	530	—	....	850	 860
28, ...	575	—	....	870	 850
29, ...	575	—	....	865	 845

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.—Mar. 29th, *John Norman*, (Br. sh.), Norman, from Liverpool; *Burgermeister Duckwitz*, (Brem. bq.), Miesegaries, from Swatow; *Calandra*, (H. I. M. str.), ——, from Hongkong; *Formosa*, (Pr. sh.), Durrad, from Marseilles.

Departed.—Mar. 29th, *Helene*, (Dan. sch.), Boysen, for Chin-kiang; *Marmora*, (Br. bq.), Lyell, for Nagasaki; *Thetis*, (Pruss fri.), ——, for ——.

SHIPPING REPORTS.
(From the Daily Shipping & Commercial News.)

Shanghai.—Mar. 28th, Per *Garland* the American schooner *Wanderer* off Wei-hai-wei on the 22d instant. The schooner *Esmont* left Tientsin on the 14th instant bound South.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per H. M. S. *Urgent*, from Hongkong and Amoy, Consul & Mrs. Gingell, Capt. Vincent, Loodianah Regiment, 13 Natives, and 4 Policemen.

Departed.—Per *Ganges*, for Hongkong, Lieut. Col. G. J. Wolseley, Lieut. R. S. Mears, R.M., Count. d'Escayrac de Lauture, Lt. st. Shaw, Captains Longue, Bweslem, and Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Green, Messrs. G Carnell, R. O. Major, R. Newby, C. D. Lalenes, L. Bomanjee, R. Coverjee, J. Ashton, M. Theofilidi, and J. Ritchie.

Expected.—To leave Southampton,—
Feby. 4.
For Hongkong, Ensign Price, Messrs. J. Price, J. Studd, J. M. Rainbow, P. Friedland, and G. Mackay.

Feby. 12.
For Hongkong, Messrs. M. Forbes, G. Simpson, D. Reid, J. Middi ton, G. Reddelien, and Don E. Santos.

Feby. 20.
For Hongkong, Lieut. Atkinson, Capt. Russell, Messrs. G. Clarke. J. Parr, and W. H. O'Toole.
For Shanghai, Messrs. Dove, and Eaton.

Feby. 28.
For Hongkong, Mr. & Mrs. W. Mackenzie, Mr. & Mrs. F. W. Lawrence, and Mr. Van Polonen.

The London mail of 11th February, was due in Hongkong on the 26th inst. and should be here on the 2nd prox. Last year it was received on the 31st March.

The Steamer with the next outward mail for Europe leaves this on the 7th prox. the mail closing as usual the day before. The new regulation requiring all letters for England to be pre-paid will then be in force.

Local.—A great number of executions have taken place during the past week. Over 10 men said to be Rebels and arrested in the environs of Shanghai, mostly by country militiamen who pretend to recognize the unfortunate refugee as having sided with the Rebels, and immediately threaten to bring him before the Magistrate unless he can afford to pay the soldier a fee not to impeach him. This system of extortion has become so prevalent amongst the Ka-ting militiamen now here, that the worthy District Magistrate's eyes have at last become opened to it, and he has issued a proclamation threatening the severest punishment on all soldiers if they employ such means to intimidate the people. Unfortunately the good effect of this is considerably counteracted by the unjust and unfair decisions of a Magistrate who is now assisting the District Magistrate, and whose injustice seems to be only equalled by his imbecility. This official has most hastily condemned many a poor wretch to death, who has been known to hold a good character, but whose friends have hardly been told of his being arrested before they hear of their unfortunate acquaintance being beheaded.

The villagers around Tsing-poo having determined to expel the Rebels from their districts, all volunteered to assist the Imperialist troops and militiamen to fight the Rebels, and agreed to assemble for that purpose immediately that they should hear the guns as signals of the approach of the enemy. This was given at daylight on the 25th inst., and they fought so valiantly that they killed 100 rebels and are now so pleased with their success, that they purpose laying siege to the Town—as they are aided by the troops who have expressed an equal desire to distinguish themselves, they hope speedily to recover the place.

A bloodthirsty and barbarous practice that is prevalent and looked on as a matter of course by the soldiers on their going out to fight, was the other day carried into effect—that of sacrificing a human victim under the colors of a regiment of soldiers, and besmearing these colors, the flag pole, and the soldiers swords with the blood. This happened on the 26th inst., a rebel being the victim, when a body of Militiamen were about to be sent out to T'si-poo to instruct the villagers in military evolutions, and whom the sight of these dismal trophies would it was supposed incite to valiant deeds. The district Magistrate assisted at this ceremony at the execution ground near the North Gate.

Besides these several executions there has been one of a Cantonese who in the autumn of 1859, shot a Chinaman with a pistol in this Settlement, but at that time succeeded in making his escape. By the Chinese principle of mutual responsibility this man's murderous acts were visited upon the shoulders of his wife and family who were incarcerated, after some time however they were released on bail; but this leniency tempted the Cantonese to return. His having re-taken up his residence here however, came to the ears of the magistrate when he was arrested and put to death.

By further news from Tung-ting-shan, we hear from a recent arrival that the village at the front of the East Hill has been taken, but not that at the back. Also that the Rebels have not committed any atrocities there, but have looted the two pawn-shops. The Maudarins have all left the place, and the Rebels levy a tribute on the inhabitants; and have established Public Offices in the place.

All native boats are to be re-registered and licensed in Shanghai for fear of their falling into the hands of the Rebels from the cupidity of their owners. This licensing is usually done annually at the districts from whence the boats come, but these places having been destroyed, the sub-prefect prefers to collect the fees here for licensing the boats.

Amongst the many changes and improvements made or proposed for our Model Settlement, and consequent on its rapid increase, none, we will venture to say, will be hailed with greater delight, as a fact, than the commencement of a road into the country, constructed between the Soochow Bridge and the Bubbling Well.

It is now some weeks since a public meeting was held for the purpose of deliberating on, and organizing a committee to carry out, this scheme. We cannot say precisely what was the result of the conference with regard to the extent of the proposed road, but we believe that it was agreed that it would be very desirable to be able to drive or ride to Zee-ka-wei and the Pagoda in the first instance, with the ultimate idea of reaching the Hills, where the residents have long wished to establish bungalows or summer residences of one sort or another.

Of course the first necessary, was to arrive at some definite idea of the probable expense of the undertaking, and as nothing like roadmaking had been done here before, from which the necessary data could be derived, it became imperative to construct an experimental portion of one or more miles in length, by which to be able to judge. This has been done, and is the portion we speak of, but so quiet has the operation been, that we believe that of the few who were aware of the existence of such a thing, hardly any could point out the spot where the road commenced.

The road is in continuation of the old one made last year for military purposes, under the auspices of Colonel March, between the Race Course and the Soochow Bridge. It extends to the Bubbling Well and is about 1¾ miles long. It seems to be from 15 to 20 feet wide and is considerably raised above the level of the surrounding country, so that it will be dry and pleasant in almost any weather. The constructors, more merciful than the Municipal Council, have spared us from the pain and annoyance consequent on broken bricks and tiles, which in the Settlement make our brokers' ponies' lives a torment to them. This road is laid down on a large quantity of brushwood which drains the road while it materially assists in binding it together and keeping it in shape. Some parts of the road seem to be rather narrower than we could wish, and at present the surface is decidedly too much arched to allow driving on it with great ease. This defect will however, we are assured, be remedied by the continual sinking of the road where it has most wear, namely, in the middle. We are sorry that it cannot yet be generally made use of, in consequence of the backward state of a bridge of considerable size which we have to cross at the outset.

As we have above stated this portion is only experimental, and to determine the probable expense of a longer line. We believe that the sum required to carry the uninterrupted road from the Race Course to Zee-ka-wei will be under 10,000 Taels, and as the subscription lists are now going round to the offices of the community, we hope that none will be backward in coming forward with their contribution, however small, towards the completion of the road and the attainment of a great public benefit.

If the lists be quickly filled up we expect to see serious exertions made to reach "The Hills" by the summer of 1862.

The Taotai has agreed to pay one third of the expense of the undertaking and seems disposed to assist with his authority as well. The French are constructing their portion of the road from the West Gate to Zee-ka-wei along the line of the creek, according to the arrangements made by Sir John Michel, for whose kindly co-operation and advice we ought all to be truly grateful.

Ningpo.—On the 19th instant, the str. *Zingari* lately purchased by the Chinese government, went out in search of pirates said to be at Sinkong in the Blackwall Passage, and on arriving there discovered one boat hauled up on the beach, but finding it impossible to approach near enough with the steamer on account of the shallowness of the water, the Captain (Mackenzie) with some Manila-men landed. They soon found the boat was manned with Cantonese who at once commenced firing on the party and after a rather sharp affair in which Mackenzie was wounded in four places with slugs or small iron bullets from gingalls, they found it advisable to retire to their boat, their ammunition being nearly all expended. Only seven Canton men were seen as they had the boat completely barricaded with cotton-bales, but they report having seen three of them shot dead. The *Zingari* went into port on Friday to land the Captain who is under the doctor's hands, but we hear doing very well. One wound in the arm was very severe and the ball not yet found, it entered at the shoulder and is supposed to be under the shoulder blade. On Saturday the *Zingari* with H. M. gunboat *Kestrel* went out again to look after this gang of pirates, since when we have heard nothing further. A short time since the Toutai sent all the Canton men out of the city that could not give a good account of themselves, and the consequence is that the blackguards have all settled down in the British Settlement. These fellows have nearly all set up grog shops of which there are no less than nine within the distance of half a mile, kept by Cantonese and Foreigners. The Maloo of Shanghai is a second Regent Street compared to this place which wants a through clearing out. Ningpo has for some time been noted as the rendezvous for all sorts of bad characters and we hear that it is not at all improving in that respect and some steps will shortly have to be taken to check the accumulation of villainy that is daily meeting with fresh accessions.

The men taken by the *Kestrel's* boat at Chinhai have been tried; two acquitted and two sentenced to imprisonment in the city jail as the Consular jail is not strong enough to hold these vagabonds.

There was a report the other day that the Rebels had taken large quantities of tea that was on its way down, but it requires confirmation before reliance can be placed on it.

Tien-tsin.—There is no important news from this port, the latest date brought by the *Garland* being the 16th instant only one day later than that of the letter from thence published in last week's issue. She left Taku on the 19th where the British brig *Martha & Emily* was loading ice for Shanghai and would leave about the 28th inst. There was 11 feet water on the bar off Taku and the buoys which had been carried away by the ice were soon to be replaced by a gunboat. At present the Channel is marked out by a flag on a bamboo made fast to the wreck of the American schooner *Fennimore Cooper* and serves as a good guide for vessels bound into the Peiho.

Yang-tsze-kiang—The last arrival from the Great River was the steamer *Ta Yung* on the 25th. The expedition was expected back at Nanking about the 23rd, beyond which she brought no news.

Japan.—We have been favored direct from Yokohama with the following copy of a Despatch and Circular relative to the return of our Consul-General to Yedo, and it must be a subject of as much chagrin to those who preferring the risk of Martyrdom to lively action, took an apathetic, and in a political sense economical view of the case, and deprecated the proceeding of the British Envoy and those of his colleagues who moved in concert with him, as being almost certain to plunge the country into a foreign war,—as it is matter for congratulation to us, to find that the well conceived, vigorous, and dignified policy pursued has brought about such eminently successful results. One correspondent already writes us—"You will be glad to hear that the Japanese are in a decidedly liberal frame of mind, and have granted to Foreigners for residences the Hills beyond the Canal, known as the Bluffs."—This looks like some of the fruits of the late negotiations and though we do not expect to go on in a newly opened country like Japan entirely without obstruction, we doubt not that the same able diplomatic hand which has overcome the late difficulty, will extricate us from any other which may arise with honor to the flag and benefit to the commercial interests which it represents.

British Consulate Yokohama,
March 1st, 1861.

The undersigned H. B. M.'s Consul, has received a despatch from Her Majesty's Envoy announcing his departure for Yedo. It may be satisfactory to see the terms in which Her Majesty's Envoy speaks of his residence at Yokohama; further, a copy is circulated among British subjects for general information.

F. HOWARD VYSE,
H. B. M.'s Consul.

No. 5. Yokohama, *March 1st*, 1861.

Sir,—In my despatch No. 1 of the 25th January I informed you of my withdrawal from Yedo, and my reasons for this important step. I am now about to return at the earnest request of the Great Council of State, who invite me in the name of the Tycoon again to take up my residence in the Capital; and I have every reason to believe that my return will be under circumstances much more favorable to the maintenance of friendly relations and the security of life than those which existed for a long time previous to my departure with my colleagues. The chief object I had in view has thus been attained, and in a shorter period than I could have fairly hoped. Perfect security may indeed be more than the Government of this country, as it is at present, can undertake to ensure; but it is enough that the Council of State, acting on the behalf and in the name of the Tycoon, should formally acknowledge their responsibility, and pledge themselves to take such steps as may best accomplish that end. This they have done in clear and explicit terms, at once adopting the measures which I, in common with my colleague the French chargé d'Affaires, thought it my duty to suggest as primarily needful.

As regards the community at Yokohama therefore, and their safety, I feel in a great degree reassured, and I leave to-morrow not only without anxiety, but, after a months residence among them, with a fuller knowledge than perhaps could otherwise have been obtained, of their wants and any obstructions to trade at the Port. These have already been very fully discussed with Saki-wooki-m-oski the member of the second Council sent down from Yedo as the Tycoon's Envoy, in the presence of the Governor Matsu-daira-no-kami and yourself; and the bases laid down in that conference, if they can be carried out, will I have no doubt go far to remove all real grievances and effectually protect the interests of our merchants.

It will be my business in Yedo, when in direct communication with the Ministers, to promote this object; and I trust at no distant period some practical benefit may be experienced. And in the meantime you may assure the British residents at Yokohama that I return to the capital with increased interest in all that may relate to their well-being, and the prosperity of the Port, in which their own is involved—I have &c., &c.

(Signed) RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
To Capt. Howard Vyse,
H. M. Consul, Kanagawa.

As a sequence to the above we publish the subscription list given below which has been sent us from Yokohama, the most remarkable feature of which is the absence of the name of the American Minister who had doubtless many cogent reasons of his own for not participating in the opinions of the other Foreign Ministers when they retired from the capital after the murder of Mr. Heusken, but would anything in the shape of humanity ever believe that he could find a sufficient plea for the non-appearance of his name on the following document. Is it possible that he could allow such a list to go forth to the world without his signature for the small sum of 4 Itzebues 11 Tempo which has been contributed by Ministers, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and other foreign officials as a mark of the deep respect which they entertained for the memory of the "able and faithful Interpreter to the United States Legation, whom all lament and he (Mr. Harris) deplores." Perhaps the reason is the same as that assigned for his absence from the conferences—that he was not invited (?)

Subscription List.

For the restitution of the sum of 47 Itz. 4 Tempo being the funeral expenses of the late Mr. Heusken, Acting Secretary at the U. S. Legation, which expenses are to be paid out of his estate.
Yokohama, 3d March, 1861.

D. de Graeff van Polsbrock,
Administrator of the Mr Heusken's estates.

Names of Subscribers.	Itz.	Tempo.
Rutherford Alcock, ...	4	11
Duchesne de Bellecourt, ...	4	11
F. G. Myburgh, ...	4	11
R. Eusden, ...	4	11
Abel A. J. Gower, ...	4	11
J. Macdonald, ...	4	11
J. Loureiro, ...	4	11
F. Howard Vyse, ...	4	11
J. H. Boyle, ...	4	11
D. de Graeff van Polsbrock, ...	4	11

THE NORTH-CHINA BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Held its monthly meeting last Tuesday. In the absence of the President and Vice-president, W. G. Howell Esq. was called to the chair. An excellent map of the city of Foochow was presented to the society by the Rev. Dr. Wentworth; and the thanks of the Society were voted in return for his kindness. This work is a valuable addition to our limited stock of the topography of Chinese cities. A paper, on Tsau-liang-hai and the adjacent Coast of Korea, by one of the gentlemen of H. M. Ship *Actæon*, was then read.

A vote of thanks was presented to the author of the paper, and also to J. T. Doyen Esq for drawing up an extract of the same, which is hereto subjoined.

The chief points of interest touched upon, in the paper, may be summed up in the following resumé. The *Actæon* visited Corea last year, 1860.

The narrative opened by stating Tsau-liang-hai to be a place full of interest, as being the stepping stone, which led to the entire conquest of Korea by the Japanese, under Isiu-si, and his widow Dsin-gu; the latter was stated to have given birth supernaturally to a son, who afterwards became the Mars of Japan.

Fine specimens of the Dolea Jesselata were procured by dragging the coast, which enabled the naturalist of the expedition to fix the habitat of this marine animal, as well as that of others.

It was mentioned that "Chosan," as laid down in the China Pilot, is located in a very vague manner, besides being miscalled; the real name being Tsau-liang, "grass harbor," which also comprises the eastern portion; Korea is the central part of the peninsular, and the rest is comprised under the name of Fakmai: though the Japanese and even Koreans often use these names indiscriminately. On landing there the Europeans were treated with great cordiality; and an amusing story was related of a dancing party, in which an old Corean rendered himself rather comical in his endeavours to imitate the extravagancies of one of the Europeans. The journalist was perplexed at the conflicting account of various authors; Capt. Stewart had previously described the Koreans as exceedingly inhospitable, while Rev. Mr. Beale has stated the same people to be a most amiable race. The journalist considered both assertions as incorrect, since general results or judgements were prejudiced, which alone could only describe the real state of the case.

In one village he found the inhabitants most civil, which in others they not only threatened them with rudeness, but actually stoned them while passing in their boats! Hence the contradictory statements.

At the head of the harbor was seen a well-wooded hill with several neat looking houses, while in the neighboring camber several Japanese junks were observed; though the interpreter had positively assured the writer, that no Japanese resided there at present. This of course was erroneous and preparations were made for landing, which was actually accomplished, though the party were so brusquely and inhospitably treated, that prudence dictated a rather hasty, but orderly retreat. This encounter shewed the Japanese to be true to old traditions, of a fierce exclusiveness. It was resolved, nevertheless, to place things on an amiable footing, and accordingly the ship was anchored within pistol shot of the Japanese settlement. A message was sent, to the head officer among the Japanese, to the following effect: "The ship anchored before the settlement, belonged to H. M. the Queen of England, and that as H. M. the Queen of England was on terms of peace with the Emperor of Japan, as well as their subjects, the officers, who landed yesterday, desired an explanation of the outrageous treatment which they received, and that too on the spot;" it was

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added that "the governor was expected off, or at least his deputy." As this message was treated with silent contempt, another was sent to the effect that, "great surprise was felt that no answer had been returned, and that the Commander would land, should no answer reach him before 1 o'clock, and that he was to be molested only at their peril."

The interpreter, to whom this message was entrusted, gave the following amusing literal version of his rendering of the peaceful message designed for the Japanese officials: "Captain of that ship say, spose that mandarin man no come board that piecy ship, he walkee on shore one hour time, have catchee too muchy strong man, makee that fight and fire pidgeon."

This message had the desired effect, and at 1 o'clock, sure enough, an official of high rank came "to compliment," or as the interpreter put it, "to chin chin that captain." The official seemed very apprehensive at first, but on being invited to a repast, which had been prepared, was quite at his ease. On the 11th of June, the Japanese invited their visitors to a feast, described as surpassingly complete and elegant in appointment, it consisted of upwards of sixteen courses, one of the dishes being of sea-slugs!

The houses were described as being of stone and tiled, in fact quite similar to those of the city of Yedo; but very little information was gained at this interview, though the guests were amused at a tradition which had reached the Japanese, "that England contained a large town, in which there was a bridge!" On the 12th of June, the Japanese settlement was explored, which was cheerfully allowed by the residents; nothing was seen worthy of remark, unless it be the scrupulous cleanliness with which everything was kept; the neighbouring Korean village was also examined; the Koreans are described as disgustingly filthy in their dress, &c., and endeavoured to prevent access to their quarter. Their houses are described as being only about seven feet high, and built of clay, each being surrounded by a wall of loose stones, the houses having a rounded thatched roof, looking at a distance, like a collection of congated bee-hives; paths at right angles cross their villages, which are made receptacles of filth of every description.

The Korean women are said to be superior to the Japanese women in personal appearance; they neither blacken their teeth nor pull out their eye-brows; but otherwise they are extremely degraded, being treated like beasts of burden by their lords and literally masters. The Koreans were described as being physically superior to the Japanese, though decidedly inferior mentally. The prevalence of abominable crimes, of nameless turpitude, was touched upon, and a fact stated which proved unmistakeably that the Koreans are shamelessly depraved.

There seemed to be an absence of responsible or authoritative men in their villages; on the last attempt to make enquiries they were surrounded by a mob who seemed to rule everything and thus checked any attempt to gain information. The method of penal punishment was described; the offenders were first stripped to the skin, and then forced to lie outstretched upon the sandy beach, with their faces buried in the shingle: the executioners then advanced to the measure of a low wailing music, each taking his position over a prostrate man, and after having made several flourishes with a light piece of wood, of the same shape and size of an oar, brought it down with frightful force on the back of the poor wretches naked thighs! six strokes was the "dose;" and having "polished off," the trembling wretches limped away, as best they could; the cause of this performance was not learned, but it was suspected that it was a plan to inspire their foreign visitors with a salutary idea of the officials importance.

Excellent pasturage is found at Deer Island, which afford fedeing grounds to a large number of horses, upwards of a hundred head were seen, which were said to be superior to the Chinese breed of the same animal. Bullocks, chickens, eggs, vegetables, &c., were obtained from the natives. The country seemed singularly destitute of wood; a few pines, firs, &c., were seen, but this was all. A strange feature of the country is the number of ruined walls, which are seen running up the hills, as far as a powerful telescope could reach; they were probably designed for defence, when Korea was a sort of cock-pit, in which the Japanese, Tartars, Chinese and Koreans worked off their spleen.

Agriculture was in a backward state, when compared with the high improvement witnessed among their Japonese and Chinese neighbors; quantities of arable land were seen lying fallow; no sheep or goats were found; dogs seemed very numerous; water was excellent and easily procurable. No fire arms were seen, except matchlocks. Their general grain crops seemed to be buckwheat, millet, and rice, but only a sufficient quantity for home consumption was grown, though the country might become a rich granery if in more industrious hands.

No trade of any kind is carried on in this part of Korea. The garrison of the Japanese stationed here holds no communication with the natives, except during one hour each morning, when a sort of provision market is held, for the purchase of supplies. Mexican dollars were readily taken in payment for provisions, &c.

An amusing anecdote was related, in which it appeared that the Koreans blend the amusing and disagreeable in rather an unpleasant manner.

It appeared that one of the employés, a butcher, on board the captain's ship, having struck up an acquaintance with an old Korean, it was proposed by the latter to indulge in a game of draughts; the young Englishman assented, but was unlucky enough to lose, whereupon the shrewd old conqueror deliberately gave him a caning! Of course another game was played, but this time to the utter discomfiture of the Korean, who did not fail to receive payment with due interest.

Korea was again touched upon historically. It was from this very harbor of Tsau-liang-hai, that Ghengis Kahn dispatched his superb fleet, to the conquest of Japan, and which so signally failed; it was here too that the Japanese obtained a footing (A. D. 200), which led to the conquest of the whole peninsula by the force of their arms.

Both Chinese and Tartars have at various times paid the Koreans hostile visits, but it is likely that they and the Japanese may have considered that conquests are not always worth the keeping.

Korea was again invaded by Tai-ko, emperor of Japan in 1585, who contented himself by placing garrisons along the coast, and making a prince, who should derive his title from a neighboring island, responsible for the proper tenure of the country: Mr. Guizlaff, states on the authority of the natives, that they pay, or did pay tribute to the Chinese Emperors: if this be the case, it is probable that tribute is paid both to the Chinese and Japanese Emperor.

The Journal closed with sailing directions, for the harbor of Tsau-liang-hai, which is in lat. 38° 6′ 6″ N, long. 129° 1′ 49″ E.,—the observations being made from an elevated spot on the extreme northern part of Deer Island, distant eastward about one mile and a half from the Japanese military station, on the peninsula.

NANKING.—The following letter from the Rev. I. J. Roberts purporting to answer several questions propounded by one of our correspondents, will be of interest to others also, as in all probability some of the same questions have suggested themselves to many of our readers.

NANKING, *February 24th, 1861.*

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR.—I have the pleasure of acknowledging a number of the copies of your paper this day received, and as a return of thanks for these, I propose now making you a short communication, with the double object of answering some inquiries propounded by * * *, one of your correspondents. I have but little time for writing private letters.

"1.—What is their (the revolutionists') government?"

Answer.—Martial Law, as far as I have yet been able to discover from common observation. They have lately issued a Law Book, but I am sorry to say I have not had time to read it. I am studying the Nanking dialect, and that keeps me rather busy.

"2.—Have they any regular organization?"

Answer.—They have the six boards, in imitation of the Peking government. Farther than these I am not aware of any, only such as appertains to an army. And these Six Boards, which have their offices below the room in which I live, are broken up for the time being and gone out on a campaign with Kan Wang.

"3.—Are the people, the better classes, accept their rule?"

Answer.—They simply have the choice between doing so, or yielding up their heads. And of two evils, (should they think their rule such,) of course they would choose the least; and without venturing to grumble submit to their rule.

"4.—Are Church and State separate?"

Answer.—They have constituted no Church yet, and of course there was none before I came, for I suppose there is not another ordained minister located within Teen Wang's territory. But I think Teen Wang has as yet only a very indistinct idea of the true difference between Church and State, and their distinct duties and prerogatives.

"5.—Do they follow the Bible in things of faith and practice laid down in the New Testament?"

Answer.—How would that be possible without a preacher? They certainly do not.

"6.—What are their prospects of securing the peace of the country?"

Answer.—This is not the time to talk about peace. It is Jehu's time, when he asked, "What have I to do with peace?" One king went out with an army on a fighting campaign two days ago; Kan Wang went out about two weeks since; and Teen Wang's brother also goes out in a few days with an army; and four or five kings were out before. So that there will be in all seven or eight kings out in main armies, besides many lesser officers, in every direction, fighting to the uttermost. Talk about peace to them before "the devilish imps" are exterminated,—you might as well have talked to Jehu about peace before the house of Ahaz was exterminated. But they seem pretty determined now to do up their work as fast as possible. I presume they never had so many troops and so many royal commanders, in the field at any one time before.

"7.—What books have they published, and can you send me a complete set of them and of their proclamations?"

Answer.—Kan Wang has ordered you a set at my request, but they have not come in yet. They have no special subject matter you will please examine when you get them.

"8.—Will you please state what seems to you their present position?"

Answer.—This is rather an intangible question to work out.

It seems to me—1. That Nanking is secure against imperial attack, without foreign assistance; this is the first and foundation position. 2. That they are yet in a revolutionary state without any treaty relations with foreign nations, or other government than comes under martial Law. This is their political position. 3. They worship God daily under the name of Heavenly Father Shangti, and heavenly elder brother, Christ. But in observing no New Testament usages. They have no regular immersion or Lord's Supper: and the Doxology and Hymn which I taught Hung Siu-tsiuen when he was with me at Canton in 1847, I fear they are using (some of them at least) as the Jews did Moses' serpent, worshipping them formally instead of the God whom they praise. They are at any rate now using I presume by millions every day. This is their religious position. And now, our position is to stand still and see the glory of God. We cannot control this matter. We can only pray that God will orer-rule it for good.

I. J. R.

MUSIC.—The Band of the 101st Regiment will perform on 31st inst.

PROGRAMME:

1°. Pas Redoublé. .....(Rosch)
2°. Chœur d'Armide. .....(Gluck)
3°. Ouverture de la Chanteuse Voilée,..(V. Massé)
4°. Chœur de Moise,.....(Rossini)
5°. Valse Allemande,.....(***)
6°. Prince (Polka),.....(Gurtner)

Le Chef de Musique,
DUMAS.

THE following account of the launch of a fine clipper the *Fiery Cross* has been sent us and although it bears no distinct date is from some recent publication and as she is destined for the China trade and may probably visit this port, we insert it.

MESSRS. CHALONER, HART, and SINNOTT launched from their yard, on Thursday last, the 13th instant, a thirteen years A 1 ship, built by them for the owners of the late celebrated clipper *Fiery Cross*, which was wrecked in the China Seas in March last. The loss of that ship was much regretted in Liverpool, for it was a source of just pride to the citizens of the good old town that she, the only Liverpool built clipper in the annual race with the new teas, had so frequently distanced her competitors as to command a higher rate of freight than any other ship in the trade. That ship was designed and built by Messrs. Rennie, Johnson, and Rankine, and launched from their yard here in 1855; the new ship is ten feet longer and eight inches broader, and is built is on the same lines, slightly drawn out at both ends, her principal dimensions being:—Length of keel, 175 feet; length between perpendiculars, 185 feet; breadth of beam, (extreme,) 31 feet 9 inches; depth of hold, 19 feet 3 inches; tounage, builders' measurement, 800 tons; tonnage register, 680 tons. She was contracted for on the 11th of June, the builders guaranteeing, under heavy penalties, that she should be launched on the 30th of December. It was generally thought to be impossible to build a ship of such a size in so short a period; but the builders, by strenuous and unremitting exertions, have accomplished the feat of launching her more than a fortnight within the stipulated time. The ship has been built under the superintendence of Lloyd's surveyors, and of Captain Dallas under whose command, we have little doubt, she will surpass the passages, extraordinary as they were, which he made in her namesake. It is all but impossible to build a stronger ship, the best proof of which is that she only broke her shear about half-an-inch in launching; she has double keelsons of unusual size, thick garboard strakes, an extra number of iron plates on her timbers, knee-riders to every hold beam, and lodging-knees to hold and deck beams; her outside plank averages an inch thicker than Lloyd's rules require, all her treenails are of locust, and all through and through, instead of one-half, which is the required proportion. Her copper bolts are a size larger than the rules require for a ship of her tonnage; her materials are all of the very best quality, and the workmanship throughout cannot be surpassed. The ship received her name from Miss Tinne, of Briarley, in presence of a crowd of spectators, whose admiration of the ease and grace with which the beautiful craft took the water broke forth in enthusiastic cheers. She is now in the Queen's Basin, taking on board her masts and yards, most of which are of steel. She sails for Hongkong punctually on the 15th proximo, and we venture to predict her arrival from China about the month of September next with the first cargo of new teas. Should our prediction be fulfilled, we feel sure that there are few of our fellow-citizens who will not share in our satisfaction at the triumph of the Liverpool built ship over her rivals in the race.

We give another portion of the interesting narrative of the captivity of Mr. Parkes, and regret that our time and space has not admitted of its being published in its entirety.

STATEMENT OF Mr. PARKES.

(Continued from No. 556.)

"He declared this to be false, demanded why I presumed to make inquiries about Chinese Princes, and said that force should be used to make me divulge from whom I received the information.

"At this moment he was suddenly called away; we heard a stir outside the house, and a number of soldiers with drawn swords rushed in, dragged us all out, and bound our wrists tightly behind us They were much excited, and called out that death was our only desert, as our soldiers had been killing Allies. After a short delay, I was taken from which Mr. Loch and myself took, as we thought, a final leave of each other, we were seized by the soldiers and run out of the house at a swift pace, exactly in the way in which I have observed the Chinese conduct their prisoners to execution. Again we came together under some trees, and all five of us were put once more into a cart. All was confusion around us; the camp we had previously observed was being struck, and I could see that some advance on the part of the allied force was evidently causing a retreat on that of the Chinese. Soon we found ourselves again on the Pekin road, and suffering much more than before from the jolting of the cart, as we could not use our hands or arms to ward off the shocks. The cart being too heavily laden to proceed at the desired pace, another one was called, and the Sikh and one of the Frenchmen were transferred to it. We passed numerous bodies of infantry in position along the road, and were met by a considerable force of cavalry going in the direction of Tung-chow. The road was so much blocked up by men and vehicles retreating while others were advancing that we were often obliged to halt. The Prince of I, Muh-yin, his fellow Commissioner, and Hang-ki, passed us in large sedan chairs, but would not deign to notice us. We could see that we were in the charge of Sang-ko-lin-sin, the officer whom I described as being in the suite of the Prince of I, and our first solicitations for relief from pain and thirst afforded him so much cruel gratification that we made no second appeal to his humanity. Fortunately, one of the four soldiers in the cart with us was less relentless and gave us a little water. In this half-cart half-cart style then we were put into the cart, and the sun was setting as we reached the Chaou-yang, or eastern gate of the city. The streets were crowded with people, and our captors made the best use they could of us to give their return the character of a triumph. We continued to be driven through street after street, passing through the eastern and northern, and into the western quarter of the city, until we arrived, at about 8 P.M., a large court, and I saw with a shudder that we were in the hands of the Board of Punishments.

"After we had been kept waiting in a dense crowd for half an hour longer I was taken from the cart and carried before a tribunal composed of executioners, who sat on the ground, kneel and, after treating me in a very tyrannical manner, and questioning me on a few unimportant points, they loaded me with chains, and gave me over to a number of ruffianly-looking gaolers. These men conducted me through several long courts, and, happening to halt for some purpose, I knew by the clinking of chains that another prisoner was approaching. It proved to be Mr. Loch, but they would not allow us to converse, and hastily sent us away in different directions. At last we stood before a building which I could see was a common prison, and as the massive door opened and closed on me I found myself in a throng of 70 or 80 wild-looking prisoners, most of them fettered as I was,

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Showing the highest and lowest degrees of temperature in the month of *April*, 1860, from observations taken by a self registering Thermometer in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the *Maximum* by day, and the *Minimum* by night; and the number of rainy days during the same period, —also the average of the same for 7 years.

April 1860.—13 rainy days.

	Max	Min		Max	Min
1	65	54	16	72	61
2	63	54	17	80	65
3	66	50	18	84	67
4	68	51	19	78	64
5	63	52	20	83	64
6	55	44	21	83	62
7	—	—	22	74	55
8	—	—	23	61	53
9	55	50	24	63	58
10	52	41	25	71	55
11	57	47	26	62	52
12	54	46	27	61	53
13	66	51	28	61	56
14	72	50	29	66	59
15	67	52	30	62	55

Average of 7 years { Thermo *Max* 65, *Min* 51 Rainy days 13.14

To be continued monthly

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE Poochow Consular Court Case—Keen-chow *versus* T. L. Larken, reprinted from the *North-China Herald*, may be had at this Office in pamphlet, stitched, at Tl. 1 per copy.

tf Shanghai, 5th January, 1861.

MADAME WRIGHT,
MAGAZIN DES MODES.
Barrier Road, Shanghai.

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BREAD AND BISCUITS.
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Auctioneer and General Commission Agent,
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Crossing the Barrier Road.
tf Shanghai, 30th July, 1860.

G. GÜNTHER,
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Yang-king-pang Creek.
Next door to Messrs. Clark & Co.
SHANGHAI.
20ap 20th April, 1860.

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CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
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AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
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Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

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NOTICE.

THE *LADY'S NEWSPAPER & PICTORIAL TIMES*, is the best Illustrated Weekly Journal for Ladies, being especially devoted to their interests, instruction, and amusement. It contains each week, besides the usual Illustrations of the Events of the Day, the Latest Paris Fashions and the Newest Work-table Patterns (working size); and is therefore particularly valuable to Ladies, and Families out of town, and quite invaluable in the Colonies.

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DRY DOCK.
THE PATENT SLIP & DOCK COMPANY
BEG to announce that they are prepared to re-copper and execute all descriptions of repairs to ships, in the most efficient manner, under the supervision of European shipwrights, &c.

H. M. S. *SARACEN*, and a number of other vessels, ranging to 850 Tons Register, have been repaired in the Dock since it was opened last March.

WILLIAM CLOUGHTON,
Director.
New Harbour, Singapore,
30th March, 1860. 5my

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT POWDER,
UNRIVALLED IN EXTERMINATING MOSQUITOES, Fleas, Bugs, Flies, Beetles, Cockroaches, and every description of Insect infesting Animals and Poultry, protects Clothes, &c., from Moths. ONLY INJURIOUS TO INSECT LIFE. See that the name of THOMAS KEATING, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, is on every Packet.
12jy London, May, 1860.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Mar 21	St. Theodosius	Russ str	312	Kohler	Ningpo	Mar —	Sundries	Olyphant and Co
.. 21	Recruit	B. ship			Liverpool	Oct 6	Coals	H I M Government
.. 23	Kent	B. bark	369	Chapman	Swatow	Mar 1	Sugar	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 23	Lancaster	B. bark	655	Pike	Singapore	Jan 5	Sundries	Jarvie, Thorburn & Co
.. 23	Johanne	Da. bg	199	Diedrichsen	Ningpo	Mar 20	Teas	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 24	S. Jose	Sp. bg	200	Aldecoa	Manila	Dec 7	General	Order
.. 24	Emma	B. schr	110	Ferris	Ningpo	Mar —	Sundries	Captain
.. 25	Albis	Ha. bk	280	Nelmeyer	Swatow	.. 8	Sugar	Order
.. 25	Henry Ellis	B. ship	412	Baillie	Kanagawa	.. 14	Sundries	David Sassoon Sons & Co
.. 25	Ta Yang *Tug*	B. str.	124	Filleul	Nanking	—	—	Shaw, Brothers and Co
.. 26	Aguste & Meline	Bre. bk	804	Von Harten	Ningpo	.. —	do	Siemssen and Co
.. 26	Amalia	Bre. bg	198	Oldejohns	Cardiff	Sept 9	Coals	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 26	Magnolia	A. ship	646	Hunt	Swatow	Mar —	Sugar	Russell and Co
.. 26	Lanrick	B. brig	253	Thomson	Kanagawa	.. 16	Sundries	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 27	Garland	A. schr	113	Luders	Tien-tsin	.. 14	do	Frazar and Co
.. 27	Urgent	H M str		H. W. Hire		.. —		
.. 28	Borderer	B. bark	356	Hooper	Hongkong	Feb 18	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination	Cargo.	Despatched by
Mar 21	Notos	Ha. bk	406	Jebsen	Swatow	Sun., &c.	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 22	Ly-ee-moon	B. str.	369	Hill	Hongkong	do	Dent and Co
.. 22	Tsar	A. ship	470	Townsend	Nagasaki	do	Bull, Purdon and Co
.. 22	Reynard	[H M st.		Goodenough	Gulf of Pechelee		
.. 22	May Queen	A. schr	143	Buckminster	Hankow	do	Frazar and Co
.. 23	Alistar	Russ. sh	706	Beckieman	Swatow	do	A. R. Tilby
.. 23	Cordouan	Fr. bk	268	Revel	do	do	Siemssen and Co
.. 23	Ann	B. bark	809	Walker	Hongkong	do	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 24	Ganges	B. str.	742	Bowen	do *	Silk & Sun	W. R. Dalziel, P. and O. Agent
.. 24	Recruit	B. ship			Saigon	Coals	Chartered by H I M Government
.. 24	St. Theodosius	Russ str	312	Kohler	Ningpo	Re-expts.	Olyphant and Co
.. 24	Ville de Montpellier	Fr. sh	735	Got	Singapore		H I M Government
.. 25	Glencoe	B. ship	746	Hulton	London	Tea, &c.	Dent and Co
.. 25	Armistice	B. bark	358	Richardson	Nagasaki	Sun., &c.	A. R. Tilby
.. 25	Fenix	Ha. bg	110	Ostenhusen	Amoy	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 27	Faust	Ha. sch	148	Thuren	Tien-tsin	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 27	Medras	Bre. bk	340	Samman	H kong & W'poo	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 28	Hertha Kühn	Ha. sch	148	Schultz	Swatow	Sundries	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 28	Emma	n.o. bk	240	Haeslop	Ningpo	Sun., &c.	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 28	Emma	B. brig	121	Douglas	Kanagawa	Re-expts.	Dow and Co

* With Mails.

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Actæon	H M frigate	26	..	167	John Ward	..
Dove (57)	H M gun-boat ..	3	..	..	Lieut C G Bullock	60
Janus (74)	H M gun-boat ..	..	..	..	Davidson	..
Scout	H M steamer ..	..	..	..	J. Corbett	400
Urgent	H M steamer ..	6	..	..	H. W. Hire	400
Avalanche	H I M gun-boat	..	..	..	Lieut Comte d'Osery {Flag-ship of Rear-Admi. Protet}	..
Dryade	H I M st frigate	..	..	..	le Sédaiges	..
Fei-loong (Br. str.)	chd. by H I M govt	..	..	..	Baker	..
Forte	H I M frigate ..	..	..	..	Butel	..
Hongkong	H I M steamer ..	..	..	..	de Montpezat	..
Marne	H I M steamer ..	..	..	..	de Freycinet	..
Meteor (Br. str.)	chd. by H I M govt	..	..	..	MacDonnell	..
Dacotah	u s ship	..	..	..	W. Radford	..
Arcona	Pru. st.-frl.	..	..	..	Sundewall	..
Elbe	Pru. Transport	..	..	..		
Thetis	Pru. frigate	..	..	..		

RECEIVING SHIPS—*IN HARBOUR.*

Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Ariel	B. ship	502	Keppell	P. F. Cama and Co
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Vincent	Dent and Co.
Lady Hayes	B. bark	384	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Swallow	B. bark	343	Henderson	Lindsay and Co.
Wellington	B. bark	472	Bennett	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Bio Bio, 17th Aug.; Antagonist, 19th Oct.; Sir R. Abercrombie, 7th Nov.; Ziba, 21st do.; Glenelune 13th Dec.; Empress of India, 13th do.; Jubilee, 21st Jan.; and Palmaise, 23d do.

Liverpool—Sillery, 15th June; America, 3d July; Coromandel, 20th Oct.; Allison, 17th do.; Sharpshooter, 1st Dec.; and Clara Novello, 22d do.

Cardiff—Cornelius, Sept. 5th; Anna Maria, 6th do.; William Darley, 30th do.; Imperial, 18th Oct.; and Granger, 7th Nov.

Deal—Coleroon, 24th Sept. *Newcastle*—Louise, 5th Oct.; and Adriatic, 11th do.

Shields—Naval Brigade, 14th Nov. *Gibraltar*—Energy, Aug. 14th.

Newport—Pacific, 13th Dec. *Cowes*—Eloise, 24th Oct.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.

		Jany.	Feby.	March	April	May	June	July	Augt.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec
1850		7	13	6	5	3 & 24	24	24	15	28	22	24	19
1851		none	1	7	2	1 & 30	24	20	17	28	31	none	3
1852		6	9	2	27	19	15	15	14	13	26	19	24
1853	Monthly	26	20	19	19	30	29	27	17	16	22	24	22
	bi-monthly	—	—	—	19	3 & 30	none	5 & 29	none	9 & 28	none	10	26
1854	Monthly	28	25	none	11 & 26	17	22	18	17	25	27	28	none
	bi-monthly	15	7	9	5	12	8	6	4	3 & 28	none	18	22
1855	Monthly	16	none	5	none	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	bi-monthly	16	8	11	13	5	4	2	3	4	4	8	13
1856	Monthly	11	8	19	9	7	1	3	3 & 6	7	8	13	9
	bi-monthly	—	—	—	—	21	23	21	15	28	28	27	none
1857	Monthly	4	11	5	7	6 & 30	—	14 & 27	—	1 & 29	—	3 & 30	—
	bi-monthly	—	2 & 23	—	2 & 25	21	24	12	12	15	28	24	—
1858	Monthly	3	16	5	8	5	2 & 28	24	28	26	25	31	30	—
	bi-monthly	1 & 25		—	24	—	2 & 12	12	12	11	14	15	17	16
1859	Monthly	1	3	3	2	1 & 26	—	29	23	26	29	—	3 & 31
	bi-monthly	21	17	21	15	24	12	15	13	15	15	22	22
1860	Monthly	—	3	2 & 31	29	—	27	25	25	25	27	—	3
	bi-monthly	20	15	17	17	14	—	11	17	12	14	19	17
1861	Monthly	2 & 29	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	bi-monthly	16	18	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR.

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch
Admiral Hamelin	Mar 8	Fr. bk	514	Boullard	H I M Government		
Aguste & Meline	Mar 26	Bre. bk	306	Von Harten	Siemssen and Co		
Albis	Mar 25	Ha. bk	280	Nelmeyer	Order		
Amalia	Mar 26	Bre. bg	198	Oldejohns	Wm. Pustau and Co		
B.P. van Dambenoy	Mar 21	Da. bk	283	Seymel	T. Kroes and Co	Nagasaki	Imdt.
Beaver	Mar 10	A. ship	727	Smith	Russell and Co	Hongkong	30th inst
Beenah	Jan 26	B. ship	887	Pickernell	W. R. Adamson and Co	Fuchau	28th inst
Berwick Walls	Dec 22	B. ship	621	Findlay	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Borderer	Mar 28	B. bark	356	Hooper	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Cadiz	Mar 20	H. str.	481	Hrone	W. R. Dalziel, P. and O. Agent	Hongkong	7th prox
Charlotte Ann	Mar 16	B. bark	425	Good	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Contest	Feb 18	Fr. str		Lynch	H I M Government		
Crimea	Jan 18	B. ship	478	Tucker	Dent and Co		
Dora	Nov 23	H. ship	854	Rose	Blain, Tate and Co		
Duck	Mar 18	B. schr	143	Caught	A. R. Tilby	Tien-tsin	1st prox
Earl of Chester	Mar 7	B. bark	517	Nancolls	Gilman and Co	Swatow	30th inst
Egean	Mar 16	B. bark	347	Newton	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Egmont	Oct 24	B. ship	668	Gibson	W. R. Adamson and Co	London	Imdt.
Ellen Masters	Mar 20	B. bark	498	Pearce	Wetmore, Cryder and Co		
Emma	Mar 24	B. schr	110	Ferris	Captain		
Emperor	Mar 10	B. bark	337	Hodson	H. Bengtee	Singapore	30th inst
Fruiter	Mar 20	A. bark	290	Webster	Frazar and Co	Nagasaki	30th inst
Garland	Mar 27	A. schr	113	Luders	Frazar and Co		
George Washington	Mar 14	B. ship	414	Dempster	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Greifswald	July 13	Pru. bk	452	Kreuschner	A. R. Tilby	Fuchau	eld 27 inst
Greta	Mar 20	Ha. bg	176	Jacobs	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Harkaway	Feb 23	H. ship	985	Stephens	Fletcher and Co		
Helene	Mar 4	Da. sch	120	Boyens	Howard and Co	Chin-kiang	eld 26 inst
Henry Ellis	Mar 25	H. ship	412	Baillie	David Sassoon, Sons and Co		
Ida D. Rogers	Mar 18	A. schr	216	Morehouse	A. R. Tilby	Chefoo	1st prox
Johanne	Mar 23	Da. bg	199	Diedrichsen	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Julius	Mar 15	Ha. bk	231	Hasemeyer	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Kate Hastings	Mar 18	A. bark	448	Kingsman	Lindsay and Co		
Kent	Mar 22	B. bark	369	Chapman	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
La Ville d'Agen	Jan 18	Fr. sh.	715	Poursan	Vaucher, Frères		
Lancaster	Mar 23	B. bark	655	Pike	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co		
Lanrick	Mar 26	B. brig	253	Thomson	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Levanter	Mar 16	A. ship	849	Brown	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Madras	Dec 24	Fr. sh.	1233	Letenvre	Order		
Magnolia	Mar 26	A. ship	646	Hunt	Order		
Marmion	Mar 14	B. bark	363	Lyell	Russell and Co	Nagasaki	eld 26 inst
Mary & Louisa	Feb 27	A. bark	497	Jones	Russell and Co	New York	Early
Ngapuhi	Jan 21	B. ship	543	Spence	Russell and Co	Swatow &S'pore	Imdt.
Nimrod		B. bark	224		Order		
P. C. Kinch	Mar 3	Da. bk	342	Kohn	Siemssen and Co	Hongkong	Early
Potosi	Feb 18	B. ship	468	Johnson	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Queen of May	Mar 21	B. bark	314	Frazar	Dow and Co		
Rodrigo	Mar 13	Sp. bg	187	Vidal	D. Pablo Ramos		
Rosa *Hulk*	Aug 12	B. ship	472		Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Sarah Lucy	Mar 21	B. bark	430	Wilson	Fletcher and Co		
Souvenance	Mar 5	Fr. sh	697	Chauvelon	Vaucher, Frères		
S. Jose	Mar 24	Sp. bg	200	Aldecoa	Order		
Ta Yang *Tug*	Mar 25	B. str.	124	Filleul	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Templeman	Mar 21	A. bark	344	Bird	Wetmore, Cryder and Co	Nagasaki	Imdt.
Victor Emmanuel	Jan 8	B. ship	955	Renney	Smith, Kennedy and Co		

[55 *Merchant Vessels.*] * With the Mails for Europe.

EXPORT of SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *the* CONTINENT *of* EUROPE, *and* INDIA, *direct, and* COASTWISE,—*from* 1st *July*, 1860, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Raw China	Raw Japan	Thrown	Total bales	Coarse	Waste	Cocoons
July 1	Pekin, str.	729	Hongkong	1,319			1,319			
.. 17	Formosa, str.	450	do	2,309	29		2,338			
.. 18	Jubilee,	764	London	32		5	37	17	23	357
Aug 2	Cadiz, str.	481	Hongkong	1,864	165	8	2,040			1
.. 15	Formosa, str.	450	do	2,293	204	7	2,504			
.. 24	Challenger,	698	London	3,710	14	7	3,731		4	
Sept 5	Emeu, str.	907	Hongkong	3,791	746	21	4,558			
.. 9	Ballarat,	712	London	2,820	368		3,188			19
.. 11	Hellespont, str.	330	Hongkong	40			40			
.. 12	Lucknow,	402	London	1,429	215	34	1,678	3		16
.. 15	Yang-tsze, str.	700	Hongkong	69			69			
.. 21	Cadiz, str.	481	do	2,022	386	2	2,410			
Oct 5	Aden, str.	307	do	2,030	399	19	2,468			
.. 5	Assyrian,	1,000	London	1,999	467		2,316	5		
.. 9	Livingston,	335	do	1,055	596		1,651	6	67	
.. 15	Formosa, str.	450	Hongkong	2,617	357	10	2,984			4
.. 22	Aden, str.	507	do	1,093	42	17	1,144			6
.. 22	Wynaud,	321	London	1,442			1,442	25		68
.. 26	Kate Carnie,	549	do	1,521			1,521			
.. 29	Hellespont, str.	330	Hongkong	26		7	33			
.. 31	Palmerston,	397	London	782	2		784			
Nov 1	Imperatrix, str.	1311	do	1,038	239	18	1,315			
.. 7	Ocean Mail,	630	do	2,360	49		2,811			
.. 8	Cadiz, str.	481	Hongkong	1,931	278	6	2,215			
.. 10	Fama Filipina	800	Amoy & Manila	3						
.. 22	Formosa, str.	450	Hongkong	1,807	394	10	2,211			
.. 22	Solent,	732	London	2,304	132	3	2,491	52		
Dec 7	Aden, str.	307	Hongkong	2,416	128	27	2,571			
.. 22	Aerolite,	911	London	2,647		1	2,648	48	15	39
.. 23	Formosa, str.	450	Hongkong	2,129	178	27	2,334			
Jan 3	Cambalo,	499	London				1,414			
.. 6	Aden, str.	307	Hongkong	2,387	314	113	2,814			
.. 25	Formosa, str.	450	do	2,384	335	61	2,780			
.. 27	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do	4		12	19			
.. 31	Tung Yu,	1136	London	1,704		3	1,707	72	6	
Feb 7	Aden, str.	307	Hongkong	1,999	23	201	2,223			
.. 22	Cadiz, str.	481	do	910	382	176	1,468	5		
Mar 3	Barchante,	717	London	1,351	7	19	1,377	6		270
.. 7	Aden, str.	307	Hongkong	1,826	94	212	2,132			
.. 24	Canaris, str.	741	do	602	108	216	926			
.. 25	Glencoe,	746	London	803		20	823	31	27	58

EXPORT of SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES.

From 1st *July*, 1860, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Raw Silk peculs	Other Silk bales	Silk Piece Goods pieces
Oct 16	Phantom,	1174	New York	427·70		
Dec 2	Swordfish,	1035	New York	274·66	103	
.. 10	Pursuit,	693	New York	75·95	63	
Jan 2	Star King,	428	New York	70·33		
Feb 11	Sportsman,	626	New York	26·12	45	360
.. 26	Onward,	874	New York	4·80		
Mar 11	Lord Clarendon,	273	New York			
.. 18	Eliza & Ella,	799	New York	22·01	16	

EXPORT of TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN *(direct,)*—*from* 1st *July*, 1860.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Oolong	Flowery Pekoe	Sorts including Japan Tea	Total Black lbs	Young Hyson	'Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Imperial	Gunpowder	Sorts	Total Green lbs	Grand Total lbs
July 18	Jubilee,	764	London,	314,281	110,356	59,197		6,907	490,651	34,807	7,088			2,375	44,761	120,315	219,286	709,937
Augt 24	Challenger,	698	London,	20,956		114,020	8,472		85,619	114,020	8,472		11,669	22,000	145,359		301,580	387,199
Sept 9	Ballarat,	712	London,	277,696	101,564	16,487		8,933	404,681	19,415	2,393		2,078	1,200	48,169	600	73,255	477,886
.. 12	Lucknow,	402	London,	78,640	46,749				125,389	37,752	9,177		4,149	3,793	12,600		67,871	193,260
Oct. 5	Assyrian,	556	London,	167,642		18,241			185,884	35,701	5,803		2,434	228	177,000		221,166	407,050
.. 9	Livingston,	535	London,	278,948		7,285	4,720		290,953	102,356	19,761	966	5,454	6,737	57,707		192,981	483,934
.. 26	Koh-i-noor,	581	Liverpool,						259,769									259,767
.. 26	Wynaud,	321	London,	256,399	18,701	504	9,405		265,009	79,037	6,419		13,907	8,853	16,183		124,459	389,468
.. 26	Kate Carnie,	549	London,	268,899		10,545	4,333		283,777	73,989	7,393	798	2,588	7,741	106,441		198,860	482,637
.. 31	Palmerston,	397	London,	356,141					356,141	39,787	2,071		977	3,512	5,209		52,156	408,297
Nov. 4	Imperatrix, str.,	1311	London,	36,491					36,491	59,624	6,224		13,464	3,412	13,069	8,880	104,673	141,074
.. 7	Ocean Mail,	630	London,	174,621		36,570	19,333	37,163	267,622	37,797	2,911		2,472	5,063	49,519		98,953	366,645
.. 27	Solent,	732	London,	366,765				24,728	391,493	76,514	3,457	968	2,561	27,412	88,307	6,867	205,986	596,579
Dec. 17	Congo,	334	Glasgow,	214,704					214,704									214,704
.. 22	Aerolite,	911	London,	266,673		9,047		49,023	324,753	134,377	35,174	12,320	8,408	22,091	99,207		311,637	636,390
Jan. 3	Cambello,	499	London,	340,280		8,427		9,760	358,467	79,017	9,912		1,661	15,425	1,497	11,915	99,428	476,312
.. 31	Tung Yu,	1136	London,	613,475		74,544			170,733									858,752
Feb. 10	Sir Isaac Newton,	406	Liverpool,	369,696		2,320		2,604		55,068	12,035		5,809	9,068	47,496		130,016	988,768
Mar. 3	Barchante,	717	London,	471,689				11,065	374,620	17,845	20,672		619	5,195	63,277		107,608	482,228
.. 25	Glencoe,	746	London,	273,528	79,625	16,375	7,841	16,160	504,789	3,266	11,199				37,316		51,781	556,570
									393,524	160,499	46,167		42,669	12,448	103,745		365,428	758,952

EXPORT of TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES,—*from* 1st *July*, 1860.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Oolong	Flowery Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black lbs	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Imperial	Gunpowder	Sorts	Total Green lbs	Grand Total lbs
Oct. 16	Phantom,	1174	New York,			17,932		337	18,269	511,861	14,811	499	10,935	240,625	194,425		972,556	990,825
Dec. 2	Swordfish,	1035	New York	71,968		3,129	135		75,232	383,752	23,539	2,000	31,822	137,556	126,755	13,745	718,976	794,202
.. 10	Florence,	1045	New York via Foochow			170,855			170,855		1,743	521	476		508		3,248	174,103
Dec. 11	Pursuit,	693	New York,	23,585					23,585	271,857	64,209	12,711	41,175	43,112	70,624		503,688	527,273
Jan. 2	Star King,	428	New York,			39,788	264,367	28,533					46,186	18,444	25,747		383,277	423,065
Feb. 11	Sportsman,	626	New York,			111,724	306,801	23,193	2,642	62,393	33,417	54,499					482,946	594,670
.. 26	Onward,	874	New York,			150,014	148,173	21,721		17,855	25,639	25,245	292,477				530,616	680,624
Mar. 11	Lord Clarendon,	273	New York,	21,166	18,835	8,000			48,003	46,760	3,035		18,513	5,721	4,744		77,793	125,796
.. 18	Eliza & Ella,	799	New York,	42,435	12,568			345	55,348	715,803	51,540	1,846	33,287	74,140	133,906	129,302	839,825	895,173

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